THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 131.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1829. [Vol. III.

FOREIGN.

COLOMBIA.

An attempt at revolution took place in the city of Bogota on 25th September last, in which the brigade of artillery was chiefly engaged. Bolivar was in imminent danger. It was suppressed by others of the military. A number of individuals have been arrested, including Generals Pandilla and Santander.

BRITISH PACKET.

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, February 7.

(*Continued from our last number.*)

At the present moment it may not perhaps be exactly prudent to publish the opinions of military men, as to the mode in which the Indians who now infest this country might be suppressed; certain it is that the system of warfare hitherto practised against them requires to be changed. A man at his estancia will tell you that fear of the Indians deprives him of his natural rest: that his property is not secure, and that he is kept in continual alarm.

The following estimate of the Indian force, drawing a line from hence to Mendoza, and from thence to Cape Horn, will at once convince our readers that in numbers, at least, they are insignificant.

Between the River *Negro* and *Terra del Fuego* exists an Indian wandering tribe, who trade between *Patagonia* and *Arrauca*, and amount to nearly.............. 600 men.

Stationed on the banks of the *Colorado*, near the coast........ 350

On the River *Sauce Chico*, commanded by the *Cacique Negro*.... 300

On the River *Naporta*, which empties itself into *Bahia Blanca*, and subject to the orders of Capt. Montero...................... 400

A tribe of Indians who were stationed on the *Arroyas de Tandil*, but have since joined Molina.... 250

Indians received by Don Manuel Rosas, and who were occupied and dispersed upon his estates....... 600

Total,.........2,500 men.

The above are for the most part friendly Indians. They have been routed from the *Andes* on every side, and obliged to seek shelter upon the coast, and during the last four or five years have suffered repeated defeats from an Indian force of 1800 to 2000 men, headed by Garcia, (a subaltern Spanish officer, who was formerly in Valdivia and Concepcion,) Pinchero, and other Spaniards, and some Chilenos. Their residence or station is between the Rivers *Colorado*, *Atual* and *Diamante*, about forty leagues from the *Cordilleros*.

Those are the Indians who make war against this Province, San Luis, Santa Fé, &c., and with whom Col. Rauch has been in conflict. Capt. Montero, a Chileno, who is now at *Bahia Blanca*, has accompanied these Indians for six years.

It would then appear that 4500 Indians at war with each other are sufficient to harass, distress and interfere with the prosperity of this extensive and fertile region. Some have hinted that it was the policy of former Governments to allow them to remain in force, but this can hardly be correct; others have remarked upon the unaccountable terror which prevails relative to these savages; if a few of them make an excursion, their force is generally magnified into one thousand strong.

We have no doubt that many of our readers are acquainted with the locality and soil of the country and coast as far as Tandil; we believe, however, that few persons have penetrated Westward of that place towards the *Andes*, the *Sierra de la Ventana*, and River *Colorado*. We are indebted to Col. O'Brien for the following description of that country, and indeed for other points of information contained in this article.

Upon leaving the *Volcano de Tandil*, and proceeding Westward, every vestige of civilization or habitation is soon lost sight of; herds of deer present themselves, and so numerous as to exceed belief: grey foxes and hares abound, the former much smaller than the English fox, the latter are larger and more fleet than the English hare. The *leon* is plentiful; it is however a cowardly animal, and very soon yields to the *lasso* or *bolas*, (balls;) from the richness of the soil they are quickly tired, and afford but little sport.

Upon the other side of Tandil is found the large grey partridge, so well known at *Mendoza*: it is in shape and size similar to the guinea hen; the *coro quinque*, spoken of in Natural History; the *puqueno*, which comes down from the Andes for six months in the year, and changes its colour from dark grey to white; the *pato grande* and the *mataca*, the latter peculiar only to this region; thousands of the scarlet *flamingos*, whose plumage (as they rise from the banks of the Lakes,) glittering in the sun produces an effect beautiful in the extreme. There are besides numerous other species of birds and animals which it is impossible to particularize here.

It is true that immediately upon passing Tandil and near the coast, the land is very barren, and strong winds prevail all the year round, but this is compensated by afterwards meeting with a rich and luxuriant soil, which continues for many thousand square miles, intersected by large lakes and small rivers of excellent water, until the approach to the Andes, and indeed there is only 12 leagues of desert country.

The traveller need not burthen himself with provisions; with his gun he can amply provide himself with choice fare. The game is so abundant in the lakes that in emerging from the water they in a manner darken the horizon.

In all the vallies the rich *trefoile* is to be seen, and wild oats on the tops of most of the rising grounds.

On the banks of the River *Sauce Grande*, *Naporta*, and *Colorado*, there is plenty of timber, and near to the coast a quantity of fine wood, and in many parts of the *Sierra de la Ventana* lime stone and coal is found.

At *Bahia Blanca* is a good harbour, which perhaps has not yet been properly surveyed. The channel between Lewis Island and the Elephant Bank is more than a mile in width, with three and a half fathoms water all the way up. The best time to enter the harbour is at low tide, when the banks are visible.

This fine country has been for centuries in possession of a few savages, without any physical force, and wanting only to be properly opposed, in order to render it the abode of civilization and prosperity. It is to be hoped that the period is not very distant when the dread of Indian marauders will cease in all parts of the Republic, and that the landed proprietor and affrighted peon may repose in safety upon their estates.

Letters have been received from Rio Janeiro dated 17th ult., and from Monte Video 1st instant. The Packet from England, supposed the Countess of Chichester (brig,) arrived at Monte Video 30th, and sailed for this port same day. The packet Redpole from this 13th July, had not arrived at Falmouth in Nov. when the above Packet sailed.

Dr. Ocampo has declined the situation to which he was appointed as Government Advocate, and in a letter to the Minister states his reasons, viz., that it requires a person who has studied and practised that part of the profession, and that his appointment might give offence to others more capable of filling it; that the salary attached to it would not cover the expenses of his family, and that he ought not to abandon his profession, which produces a considerable income, to undertake an occupation superior to his abilities, and which could not produce any advantage to the State. Besides which, he (Dr. Ocampo,) is engaged in the defence of several causes, which it would be unjust to abandon.

A letter from the Minister, J. M. Diaz Velez, in reply to the above, states that, after giving every consideration to the reasons assigned by Dr. Ocampo, the Government cannot accept the renunciation.

Colonel Vilela has written a letter to the Inspector General, Don Ignacio Alvarez, dated *Arroyo del Tala, 31st January*, 1829, informing him that about 30 men belonging to Santa Fé had made an incursion into this Province; they were attacked, and fell back upon another party who were in ambuscade, and notwithstanding the inferiority in numbers, the troops of Colonel Vilela charged and put them to flight, and took six prisoners, one of them wounded. None of Col. Vilela's men were injured.

General Lavalle with the army has proceeded to the North, having left a respectable force at the Southern frontier under Col. Estomba.

Col. Ramon Estomba, the Commandant at Tandil, has addressed a proclamation to the troops under his command in garrison there, dated *Fort of Independence, Jan.* 28, 1829, stating the determination to punish in a terrible and exemplary manner those ambulatory tartars, who scattered from Tandil to Dolores, have in a few days caused so much mischief to different families, &c.

An officer arrived yesterday morning with despatches from Gen. Lavalle, dated Tandil, 29th and 30th ult. They refer to those sent by the Adjutant of the Blandenguez regiment, (Don Juan Alberdin,) who as before stated, was taken by a party of plunderers in the estancia of Callejas, and assassinated a few days afterwards, in the same manner as the countryman Joaquin Suarez, who accompanied him. The last accounts from the said General confirm the news of the destruction of two *tolderias* of Indians, leaving in his power three hundred women and children of both sexes. The accounts before related respecting Molina are correct; he had scarcely learned the surprise and destruction of the Indians when he put himself in precipitate flight. Arrived at the *Laguna Blanca* with 300 men he there fell in with fifty seven men of the Blandenguez regiment, whom he obliged to join him, but no officer would follow him except a Captain called Segura. The precipitation of Molina's flight is extraordinary; it is thought that he has proceeded to the territory of Santa Fé, and it is very probable they will unite at one point all the resources which are in action against Buenos Ayres and its Government. We are ignorant of the route and the ulterior movements made by the Governor Lavalle from Tandil. It is pleasing to publish that which the General so satisfactorily announces as a proof of the *moral* of his troops, viz., that his division entered Tandil having only one man missing; the General is ignorant if he has deserted or got astray.—[*El Tiempo*, *3d instant.*]

On the 24th ultimo a new periodical appeared in Santa Fé, edited by the Padre Castañeda, and entitled, *Buenos Ayres Captive, and the Argentine Nation decapitated.* The name will explain the nature of its politics. It affirms that Messrs. Bernardino Rivadavia, Julian Aguero, and Valentin Gomez are the editors of the " Tiempo."

The Government has granted a pension for life to Captain Granville, *viz., full pay* equivalent to the rank of Major, which he held at the period when he lost his arm at the battle of Ensenada in April, 1827. It is pleasing to record this act of the Government to a deserving officer. The rank of *Coronel Graduado* has been likewise confirmed to him.

The military music of one or other of the regiments of this garrison leave the Fort almost on every evening at 9 o'clock, and perform arias, marches, &c. on their way to and at their quarters. Campaigning has improved the *bugle horners*. Kents' bugle so conspicuous in the bands of the British regiments, may hereafter be introduced, and *when* the Great Square (*Plaza*) is paved, this capital will have to boast of a very good parade.

The *Alameda* on Sunday evening last was attended by a considerable portion of beauty and fashion; indeed, more than such a promenade merited, and the streets during the fine evenings of this week have been crowded with ladies. The shopkeepers must have reaped a tolerable harvest, unless the fashionable method of *cheapening* has travelled to this hemisphere.

On Monday night about 10 o'clock this city was visited by a very smart *pampero*, accompanied with heavy rain, thunder and lightning, which caused considerable clatter amongst the doors and windows of different mansions; thanks however, to flat roofed houses and a warm climate, the street pedestrian had not to fear the falling of chimnies and tiles. A number of small craft in the Boca were damaged. The brig of war Gen. Rondean in the Inner Roads knocked off her rudder, and others of the vessels of war received injury. The *pampero* chased away the excessive heat, and was followed by some delightful days, the thermometer at 75, therefore if it be a violent visiter, it likewise brings with it some benefits.

The pupils of the Argentine College have not disappointed our predictions; they have fully answered to the hopes and confidence of its masters. We have not time to enter into particulars of the examination which has taken place in the said College, but it would be impossible for us to abstain from doing justice to the distinguished merit of the Señorita Doña Jacoba Cueto, who in the exercises of the French language, music and embroidery, has shone so much. Our applause is likewise due to the young lady Doña Rosarito Arroyo, for her beautiful sketches of drawing and embroidery, and the facility with which she reads, writes and translates the French. We have likewise to notice the young ladies Doña Ventura Villanueva and Doña Josefa Araujo, for their progress in French, music and dancing. The young lady Doña Maria Quirno is worthy of particular mention; in two months and a half she was able to execute variations on the piano which gained her universal applause. When we reflect that all this is the fruit of thirteen months' labour, we know not which to admire most, the skill of the masters, or the aptness of the scholars.

The regret we felt to announce the cessation of this College has been compensated by the pleasure we now experience in informing the public that its labours will not be interrupted. The Señora de Angelis yielding to the request of different families, and the affection with which she has inspired her pupils, has consented to continue her attentions. We felicitate the country that it can yet count upon the services of this esteemed lady, in whose care and zeal there is reason to found the most flattering expectations.—[*El Tiempo, 4th inst.*]

Several balandras, &c. bound to Santa Fé with cargoes from this, have been met in the Parana by the vessels of war commanded by Capt. Rosales, and under the present hostile appearances were ordered back to Buenos Ayres.

H. M's. ship Tribune during her stay at this port, and the American sloop of war Boston have according to etiquette, fired the morning and evening gun, the former as bearing Admiral Otway's flag, the latter as that of Commodore Creighton.

It is said that a new paper is about to be established at Monte Video, to be called the *Constitutional.*

H. M's. ship Tribune and Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel sailed on 29th ult. from Monte Video, in pursuit of the pirate who is said to have captured the British ship Mary.

Most of our English readers are no doubt familiar with the following lines, which were handed by a lawyer to a beautiful young lady who appeared in a box, during a trial at one of the Law Courts in England. Our object in inserting them here is to accompany them with a translation, in which an attempt has been made to render its spirit into Spanish. Those who are proficients in that language, will judge with what success.

This little *jeu d'esprit* being a great favorite with us, we should be highly pleased to see some of our Spanish readers undertake to render its wit and elegance into his own language with native propriety.

Whilst petty offences and felonies smart,
Is there no jurisdiction for stealing the heart;
You fair one may smile, and say laws I defy you:
Assur'd that no peers can be summon'd to try you;
But think not this paltry defence shall secure ye:
For the Muses and Graces will just make a jury.

TRANSLATION.

Si ofensas menores
Con rigor se persiguen,
El rapto del corazon
Las leyes no castiguen;

Tu hermosa te piensas
Superior á las leyes,
En la vana confianza
Que pares no teneis!

Pretensiones tan raras
Te saldrán erradas,
Las Musas y las Gracias,
Te harán las juradas.

We have since the enlargement of this paper given a detail of the cargoes of the vessels as they sailed from this port. Several of our subscribers have requested us to insert a full statement of this description, viz., of *all* the vessels which have departed from hence subsequent to the raising of the blockade on 30th September 1828, in order to serve as a reference hereafter. We have in consequence commenced the undertaking, and shall be thankful for any information to correct the errors that may arise.

SAILINGS.

Oct. 5, 1828—American schr. Major Albers, for Gibraltar, cargo dry hides 4047, horns 1500.

6—American schr. Rehoboth, New York, dry hides 3142, salt do. 200, horns 2000.

7—National brig Nookey, (late Tuscaloosa,) London, dry hides 8163, salt do. 200, horse h[illegible] 56 bales with 24 arrobas each, horns 5940.

10—British brig Salacia, Liverpool, dry hides 5000, salted do. 1000, horse do. 9000, horns 5000.

American brig Ruth, Philadelphia, dry hides 7771, horse do. 116, nutria skins 7 bales with 1000 dozens, horns 3000.

25—American brig Vine, Gibraltar, dry hides 9803.

Nov. 20—British brig Capricorn, London, dry hides 13,075, nutria skins 50 bales with 7075 dozens, horse hair 31 bales, elephant's teeth 65.

21—British brig Maria, Santander, dry hides 11,550.

National schr. Emilie, (late Phantom,) Havre de Grace, hide cuttings 56 bales.

24—British brig John, Rio Janeiro, dry hides 5618.

National zumaca Fama, Liverpool, dry hides 5000, salt do. 253, horns 3000.

25—British brig Scamander, Liverpool, dry hides 9145.

French brig Mars, Marseilles, dry hides 2532, horse do. 3750, garrazon 208 quintals, wool 130 arrobas, nutria skins 1050 dozen, horse hair 26 arrobas, horns 48,000, do. tips 30,000, hide cuttings 14 bales, ostrich feathers 2 do., chinchilla skins 13 dozen.

26—British brig Cordelia, Liverpool, dry hides 11,335, chinchilla skins 300 dozen, horns 4000.

American brig Delight, Havana, jerked beef 5337 arrobas.

30—National schr. brig Joven Sarandi, Rio Janeiro, horns 7000, tips 4000.

British brig Hannah, London, dry hides 4657, salted do. 400, horse hair 82 bales, horns 4000.

Dec. 4—Am. schr. George, Gibraltar, dry hides 2866.

American schr. brig Charlotte Corday, Baltimore, dry hides 2247, horse hair 16 bales, nutria skins 2 do., horns 40,000.

5—British brig Rapid, Antwerp, dry hides 9000.

British ship Brazilian, Liverpool, dry hides 17,994, horns 3000.

6—American schr. brig Mary, Marseilles, dry hides 6627, salt do. 100, damaged do. 11, horse hides 24 bales, horns 3400.

8—American brig Francis, New York, dry hides 4119, horse hair 55 bales, nutria skins 27 do., horns 7000.

Br. brig Grampian, Liverpool, dry hides 19,000, horns 5000.

Br. brig Collingwood, Rio Janeiro, jerked beef 350 quintals, nutria skins 50 doz.

9—Am. brig Tontine, Philadelphia, dry hides 4846, horse do. 4700, nutria skins 1130 dozen, horse hair 1672 arrobas, horns 5000.

British brig Louisa, Rio Janeiro, dry hides 5000, tallow 62 pipes.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the British Packet,

Sir,—In our communication published in your paper of 24th Jan. in reply to "Impartial," we left unnoticed many of his errors and sophisms, in order to grapple with the main question, and by placing facts before the public, prevent as early as possible, the mischievous consequences that otherwise might result from his bold and groundless assertion that the legal currency of the Province has gradually depreciated to the alarming extent of three or four hundred per centum; and we flatter ourselves that the facts we then stated, though few in number, with the testimony we shall now bring before the tribunal of the public, will be conclusive with all intelligent minds friendly to the country, and that the question will thereby so far be put to rest that we shall bear no more such pernicious doctrine from "Impartial," in support of his visionary depreciation of the paper money,—an error, the fatal consequences of which if it be persisted in, must prove as ruinous to the pecuniary interests of the State as humiliating to the intellectual discernment of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres.

We have previously stated, and we now repeat it without fear of contradiction, that the war in the Banda Oriental and the blockade of this port by the Brazilian squadron gave birth to an inordinate spirit of speculation, little honorable to the morality and patriotism of this city, which actually caused the exorbitant rise in the prices of imported articles, and was followed by a corresponding rise in those of domestic produce, labor, house rent, &c. This last was a natural consequence, and essentially necessary, in order to preserve an equilibrium between the *speculating* and the productive and consuming classes: thus enabling the husbandman, the mechanic, the laborer, &c., to supply their necessities and continue their comforts on a new and more expensive scale. That the *rise of prices* was not at all the effect of any depreciation of the paper money is too evident to admit of doubt. From the moment that a premium was given for ounces and dollars for exportation they became articles of merchandize,—were bought and sold, and speculated on as commonly as yerba or sugar,—they ceased to circulate as current money, and therefore, could not be any standard of value to the currency of the State.

In support of what we have advanced, we will offer some additional facts on the authority of the "British Packet," the respectability and correctness of whose testimony is not likely to be questioned. We therefore subjoin a few extracts from this faithful record of the alternate rise and fall of the market prices of gold and silver, only begging our readers to mark well and duly appreciate the *causes* which, at the different periods, are there shewn to have produced those fluctuations.

Nov. 29, 1828—Doubloons, 52 á 53 dollars each. During the week considerable stir has taken place, owing to a swindler having introduced forged paper into the market in the purchase of doubloons, which caused them to rise from 49½ to 55 each; they are now declining, and may be quoted from 52 á 53.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 210 á 215 per cent. premium. Much inquiry, and but few sellers.

Dec. 27.—Doubloons, 64 a 64½ dollars each. Some transactions took place on

Saturday in exchange, which caused doubloons to decline from 66½ á 60 : some even were sold at a lower rate. Since Wednesday they have rallied, and are now looking up.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 300 a 310 per cent. prem. The fall in doubloons had very little effect on dollars, they being at present not only scarce, but in considerable demand.

Jan. 3, 1829—Doubloons 60 dollars each. The operations in these this week have been very limited ; the fall has been gradual, and at present there are but few purchasers.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 300 per cent. prem. The demand lively, and the quantity for sale very small.

Jan. 17—Doubloons, 63 á 64 dolls. each. They have maintained these prices during the week, and very few transactions in them. The present Packet has caused no alteration in this article *as heretofore.*

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 300 á 305 per cent. prem. The demand less, and at present rather on the decline.

In referring to the *Prices Current* of this and the other public papers published in Buenos Ayres, we do not find a solitary instance in which the depreciation of the currency is quoted ; from which circumstance we may reasonably conclude that this mistaken and ridiculous idea has ever been prudently and justly exploded by their enlightened editors. Nor is it easy in truth, to conceive of a greater absurdity than would be that of representing as a depreciation in the legal value of the currency of a country, the nominal difference which may exist between that currency and the prices of the metals, when bought and sold as merchandize. None of the prices at which they are quoted above correspond with their legal relative value of seventeen silver dollars for the golden ounce. For example: by the prices on the 3d of January last it would appear that an ounce of gold might at that period have been bought for fifteen silver dollars. Were the nominal difference between the paper money and gold the result of a simple depreciation of the paper, no alteration could take place as a consequence, in the relative value between gold and silver ; the variation therefore of two dollars in the ounce which is here observed, is one other proof that the unsteadiness or fluctuation between gold and the paper money is enirely on the part of the former, and not attributable to the causes stated by "Impartial," which we shall hereafter more particularly notice.

In the meantime, as we understand "Hasta la Vista" means, to play, "*least in sight*," if "Impartial" has another *bag-fox*, we hope he will turn him out ; so that when the *Impartial question* is concluded, should we find ourselves at leisure, and in a *sporting* mood, we may have two chances instead of one, for "*taking the brush*." AMIGOS DEL PAIS.

(*To be continued.*)

The packet Countess of Chichester arrived late last evening.

If "no news is good news" we ought not now to complain. The interruption of the *Posts* deprive us of communication with Perú, Chili, and the interior: the *pampero's* and Northerly winds prevent arrivals by sea : the shipping season is over—ounces are high—exchange low, and Angelita Tani has deserted the opera, and gone to Monte Video. Were it the November days of England, an Englishman would "Incontinently drown himself;" yet if it could happen that the great Rostchild might condescend to visit us, and sport a pair of his famed *inexpressibles*,* determined not to doff them until ounces had tumbled down to 25, and exchange taken a flight to 35, the age of miracles would not then have ceased—the bustle his appearance would make,—the crowds to see this Emperor of brokers and jobbers, and the fine body-guard of cavalry which he might pick out here from gentlemen of his own cloth † are all great temptations, if Buenos Ayres and its concerns should for a moment cross his thoughts.

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* The influence of Mr. Rostchild in the money markets of Europe is well known ; he has upon the London Exchange often used expressions similar to the following, "Well, gentlemen, Consols are now 70, and will soon be 75 ; I've got on my 75 breeches, and intend to wear them every day till 75 comes." Nine times out of ten his predictions have been verified.

† Strangers are amused at the idea of the Buenos Ayres brokers transacting their professional business on horseback, and their furious galloping through the streets in despite of the Police and broken bones, when a good commission is in view.

THEATRE.

The absence of Doña Angelita has suspended the opera performances, and our inclination has not lately led us to the Theatre. Some of our actors have left us and gone to Monte Video, where they are, as Polonius says, "The best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral comical," &c. &c. They perform operas too with the aid of Maria Tani (sister to Angelita,) and her brothers. We have not heard if Angelita herself has performed. It is said that the next schr. Packet will convey them all hither.

Culebras has inserted a letter in the "Observador" of the above city, denying that he writes political articles in the Monte Video newspapers, and that he knows his duty as an actor better. We are glad to find that it is so ; actors are the servants of the public, and should refrain from being wrangling politicians.

ERRATA.

In our last number, in the statement of the cargo of the brig Defiance, for "14,100 nutria skins," read 14.100 horse hides.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Jan. 31—Wind W. S. W.

Sailed, American brig Brazen, Stafford, for the Havana, jerked beef 3000 quintals ; zumaca Victoria, Monte Video.

Arrived and sailed, several sail of small craft from and to the Northward.

Feb. 1—Wind N. N W.

Arrived, Nat. cutter Louisa, from Monte Video.

Feb. 2—Wind N., shifted to W. in the evening, with rain.

Sailed, British brig Rosella, Gordon, for Antwerp, dry hides 17,795, horns 4000 ; National schr. Veloz, (late Sailor's Return,) for Santos.

Feb. 3—Wind W.

Sailed, American brig Louisiana, Cooper, for Bahia and the Havana, jerked beef 2500 quintals ; National schr. brig General Balcarce, S. Bartlett, Rio Janeiro, in ballast ; several sail of small craft to the N.

Feb. 4—Wind W. S. W.

Sailed, National schr. packet Felicidad del Sud, for Monte Video ; 6 balandras, zumacas, &c., to the Northward.

Feb. 5—Wind N.

Sailed, French ship Camoens, Edou, for Antwerp, dry hides 13,170, horse hair 110 bales with 12 arrobas each ; do. 72 bales.

Feb. 6—Wind N.

Arr., Brazilian brig of war Piraja, Parker, Monte Video 30th ult ; sch. packet Oriental Argentino, do. 1st inst. She had the flag of the *new State* of Monte Video, and is the first vessel which has arrived in this port bearing that flag.

Sailed, Am. ship Georgiana, Woodhouse, for Cape de Verds, to take in salt ; do. ship Endeavour, Davis, the Havana, jerked beef 4000 quintals, horns 10,000 ; do. do. Triton, Smith, for Boston, dry hides 2243, horse do. 450, wool 227 bales, horse hair 19 do., nutria skins 5 do., deer skins 3 do., ostrich feathers 1 do., tallow 3 pipes, horns 58,830 ; Am. brig Latona, Palmer, Monte Video and Rio Janeiro, dry hides 2111, nutria skins 1 bale, deer skins 1 do., horns 40,900 ; Br. brig Saguenay, Cummings, Monte Video, to take in cargo for Liverpool

The Piraja fired a salute this morning, which was returned from the fort ; she found a schr. abandoned near the Ortiz Bank, and towed her up to the Outer Roads.

TO LET,

APARTMENTS furnished or unfurnished, in the calle de la Biblioteca near the market, and in one of the finest houses in this city. Apply at No. 19 calle de Chacabuco.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, 63 á 63½ dollars each.
The operations in the above this week have been very dull, and the non-arrival *of the Packet has caused a stagnation in* almost every article.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 290 á 300 per cent. prem.
The demand languid, and on the decline.

Plata Macuquina, 265 á 270 per ct. prem.
Rather more abundant than during the last week.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 22 á 23 rials per quilate.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 22½ á 23½ rials per dinero.
About 5000 marks of the latter article have lately arrived, and the demand steady.

Six per ct. Stock, 55½ á 56 dolls. per ct.
The demand lively, and holders ask an advance.

Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.
Each advancing, and much inquiry.

Exchange on England, 12*d.* per doll.
The demand regular, and about £3000 have been passed this week.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 85 á 90 per ct. prem.
Considerable demand.

Do. on Monte Video, 230 á 240 pct. prem.
Much demand at a less price than 230.

Do. on France, 240 centimes p. doll.
Nominal.

Hides, ox, best, 18 á 18½ dolls. per 35 lbs.
Do country, 16 á 17 dollars per 35 lbs.
Do salted, 14 á 14½ dolls. per [illegible] lbs.
Do. horse, dry, 5 á 6 do. each.—Scarce.
Hair, horse, 11 á 13½ dolls. per 25 lbs.
Skins, chinchilla, 21 á 22 dolls. per dozen.
Do. nutria, 9 á 9½ dolls. per do.
Horns, 160 á 165 dollars per m.
Beef, jerked, 11½ á 12 dolls. per quintal.
Flour, 49½ á 51 do. per bbl.
Sugar, 12 á 13 do. per 25 lbs.
Discount, 2 á 2½ per ct per month.

☞ This paper is published every SATURDAY,—price $4 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No 47 calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

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